

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., JUNE 22, 1889.

LET US BEAUTIFY AND IMPROVE

Our little town needs but one thing to make it superlatively beautiful, and that is water for irrigating purposes. Our supply of drinking water is large enough when properly cared for to supply a city of three or four thousand, and by utilizing some of the other springs along the hill, the supply could be increased three or four fold, but for beautifying our lawns and making the town what it should be—a flower garden—we should have a large supply of cheap water. Naturally enough, Indian creek suggests itself, as its water could be brought in cheaper than any other. The distance is not more than a mile, and the source is high enough to allow of bringing the water in well up on the hill, making it available for all.

The right to take the water would have to be secured from the property owners of Parkhurst, but as the dam would be just the place for them to put in their hydraulic rams, we do not think any objection would be raised. However, should this plan not be successful, the water can be brought in from Hood river at no very great cost, and in unlimited quantity.

With plenty of water, this can be made the most beautiful place in the northwest. The soil is rich, the location perfect, the big oaks a never-ceasing delight to the eye. The Blowers block, with its green sward and bright flowers, shows what the application of a little water will do, and there is no reason why every block in the city should not be as beautiful. Our town can be made so beautiful as to excite the admiration of all, and we are so situated that this should be our chiefest desire.

Whatever our utilitarian resources may be, we should not forget that we have a place where people will come, not to make money, but to regain health and to rest; to spend money, not to make it. Every charm we add, every attraction in the shape of verdure and flowers, assists in deciding visitors to come, and having seen and realized the beauties and healthfulness of the place, to return every summer to remain with us. The water must be brought in, and the sooner we take hold of it, the better for all.

WHITE SALMON.

The White Salmon country is perhaps the least known of any region along the Columbia, and yet it has vast resources, which in the near future will bring it into prominence. The White Salmon river which rises near Mt. Adams empties into the Columbia directly opposite here, and makes this the most available railroad point. A good wagon road is built to the Trout lake section and many settlements have been made for a distance of forty miles back from the Columbia. Near the head of this river is perhaps the finest body of white pine on the coast, and it will be but a short time until the lumber shipments from this section will be large. Mr. R. D. Cameron, some time since, undertook to drive logs down the river, but a disastrous jam in a narrow canyon caused him, temporarily at least, to abandon the project. He is a man of untiring energy, thoroughly understands the logging and river driving business, and we predict will yet find a way to put this fine timber on the market. The country also abounds in coal, a fine vein having been opened about twenty miles from Trout lake by Wm. Chatfield, and others, of Goldendale. This vein is situated near the line of the proposed railroad from Vancouver to Pasco, and will be a valuable property. The country near the Columbia is well adapted for raising fruit, the celebrated Jewett nursery being situated near the mouth of the river. Outside of its business possibilities this section contains many attractions for parties desirous of spending a few weeks in the mountains. Trout lake is a justly famous fishing place, and the ice caves are a great attraction. For the mountain climber, Adams is full of opportunities, and presents many difficulties not encountered on Hood. Upon the completion of the Vancouver and Pasco railroad it will be but a short days drive from it to the O. R. & N. here, and no doubt many tourists will follow this route. Taken altogether the future of this whole section is of a rosy hue.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The suit of the government against Borthwick & Fraine to recover the sum of \$96,000, the alleged value of timber cut from government lands by them came up on demurrer before Justice Allyn, of the second district of Washington territory, recently, and the demurrer was sustained. The points decided are that the grant to the Northern Pacific, of lands along the river, was a present grant, and the title is therefore in the railroad company until such time as the government takes steps to forfeit it. That the government cannot therefore maintain an action for trespass on said lands. This decision will no doubt be appealed from and will eventually go to the United States Supreme court. Its immediate effect is to allow the indiscriminate cutting of timber on railroad lands, without being responsible to any one. The government can't prosecute because the title is in the company, and the Northern cannot bring an action because the right of property is not yet theirs, nor are they in possession. Nor can a suit be brought by the government for timber cut now, even should the grant revert. All this, provided Judge Allyn's decision is not overruled.

THE GAME LAWS.

The citizens of this section of the county are law-abiding in every respect, and they propose seeing that those who come here obey the laws. Last year parties from The Dalles camped at points in the valley, and committed flagrant violations of the game laws by shooting grouse and pheasants long before the law permitted it. In consequence, when it became lawful to shoot them, the few that had escaped were so wild they could not be approached. This year the same thing has been commenced again, the offenders being Dalles people. We now give them and all others notice, that they will be watched, and each and every violation of the law will bring swift prosecution. We don't want to see our visitors get into trouble, and hence give this warning. We have respected the law, and we propose to see that all others do the same.

WE WILL HAVE MILLS.

From present indications it is fair to presume that a dam will be put in the river above the county bridge in the very near future. Several parties are interested in the scheme, and there is no doubt but that it will be done. The vast quantity of timber adjacent to the tributaries of the river must find a market and the river is the natural route for it to find its way to the mills. Hood river is an easy stream to drive, the only difficulty being in holding the logs, as the current is so swift that no boom will hold them. The construction of a dam will do away with this. When this is done a large mill will be put in here, giving employment to a large number of men. There is strong talk of building a flume also, and 1891 will see both the river and the flume at work hauling the wealth of timber from the mountains to this point.

The splendid yield of grain this summer will stimulate our farmers, and next year the acreage will probably be doubled. The fact that the grain had to be threshed with a flail or tramped out with horses, heretofore, deterred farmers from sowing any large area, but now that a good threshing outfit has been brought here this difficulty is removed. It takes some time to increase the acreage as all the land requires some clearing, and some of it is pretty heavily timbered, but the increase in all agricultural products will be steady and rapid, until the whole valley is under cultivation.

The supreme court Thursday decided the case of W. H. Biggs, railroad commission, appointed by Governor Penneyor, against Secretary McBride, sustaining the latter in his refusal to draw a warrant for Biggs' salary. The court decided very properly, that the Governor had no right to appoint, and that the law went into effect as soon as it was passed over the Governor's veto.

From present indications Hood river will have a rush of visitors as soon as the hotel at the glaciers is finished. Many letters of inquiry are received by the postmaster, and Mr. Rand informs us two families from the southern states who camped there last summer will return soon, bringing with them a whole host of acquaintances. This summer will advertise the Hood river country, and next year it will be flooded with tourists.—Wasco Sun.

Questions for Farmers.

New York Times: The Reform Club is working even harder now than it did last fall, and is spreading the doctrine of tariff reform broadcast. The farmers are coming in for the greater part of the club's attention; for when they are led to think, the effects of the tariff upon themselves are made clear and their sympathy is gained for the cause of reform. The club has devised a plan that will set the farmers to thinking. They are interviewing agriculturalists in all parts of the country by means of printed slips, asking a number of pertinent questions to the matter. The experiment has been tried far enough to prove that a very large number of the farmers will send their opinions. When a sufficiently large number of these are received the club will have them condensed, tabulated and published. They will prove very instructive reform literature. A copy of the questions is appended:

1. Are the farmers in your community as prosperous as they have ever been?
2. If so, to what do they chiefly owe their prosperity? If not, what has been the chief reason of the change? (Leave out of consideration such temporary causes as a bad crop year and consider the social and political causes.)
3. Do the farmers take less or more interest than formerly in economic discussions?
4. What effect does the tariff have on their condition?
5. Will a bushel of wheat or a barrel of corn buy as many necessities of life as it did thirty years ago?
6. Have they gained or lost social dignity, as compared with other classes, such as merchants and mechanics?
7. Do farmers' sons shew any less willingness than formerly to become farmers? If so, why?

If you will write a fuller answer to these inquiries than this blank will hold, it will be highly appreciated. Please address your answers by mail to the Reform Club, 12 East Thirty-third street, New York City, and a summary of the answers received from every part of the country will be sent to you.

A Fishing Party.

UNION FALLS, June 18, 1889.

Editor GLACIER:

Messrs. O. D. Taylor, of The Dalles, and P. G. Conklin, of Portland, made a flying business trip to Union Falls, where they met W. R. Winans and others. Arriving an hour before dinner they repaired to the famous fishing grounds, where Mr. Taylor first declined to manipulate the rod, saying he couldn't fish much anyway. But when he saw the success of others he took a hand, when the fun began, and the way he took the scalps of the finny tribe was a caution. Two men stood in readiness to take the fish off his hook as he stood too far out in the stream to handle them himself. He caught fish, and while Mr. Conklin did fairly well, Mr. Taylor broke the record. He was not heard to swear any during the day, and that accounts for his wonderful success, although he no doubt would be willing to affirm that he had rare sport. We will not mention the number he caught, as it might exceed the belief of those who were not there, but will simply say that several of the best ones measured 22 inches. When the party left for The Dalles they were well pleased with what they saw, and it was generally thought that unless The Dalles had got another boom since Mr. Taylor left, he would hardly stop off there, as the old town wouldn't be big enough to hold him. The party were taken out and back by one of Olinger & Bone's livery rigs, O. R. Bone at the reins. ITTELYOU.

Yesterday's Oregonian says: Work is well under way at the foot of B street on the repairs of the steamer Wasco, which was successfully brought over the Cascades recently by Port Captain J. W. Troupe. It is the intention to take the Wasco around to the sound, and the present repairs are mainly for the purpose of having the vessel in a thoroughly seaworthy condition when she crosses the Columbia bar outward bound. She will be entirely stripped of her guards, as the ill-fated Alaskan should have been; to save the seas the trouble of so doing. A false house will also be built outside of the old one to protect it from the waves.

The body has been recovered of the man who made the Paul Revere ride down the Conemangh valley the morning of the flood, warning the people of the approaching danger. It was badly disfigured. The features were almost unrecognizable. The name of the rider was Daniel Peyton, son of the millionaire, John W. Peyton. He knew when he started that the dam was about to burst, was pursued by a wall of water down the valley, overtaken and destroyed at the bridge.

From present indications the Columbia will be lower this season than ever before. It is a pity there is no money available for prosecuting the work at the Cascades, as the opportunity is one not often afforded. Major Handbury will use the remainder of the appropriation in placing the cut stone, and as the lower end of the canal is open to its full depth, this part will probably be completed by winter.

Colfax and other Washington towns, having contributed generously to Seattle, are now raising money for a Fourth of July celebration. Colfax raised \$1,500 in one day.

J. H. MIDDLETON,

— DEALER IN —

DRY * GOODS,

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes.

Stoves and Tinware,

HARDWARE,

Flour and Feed.

A General Assortment of such as
is usually found in a
country store.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON.